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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

end soon; the Carlists are greatly demoralized in the North. —— An American vessel was seized by the English for selling arms to the Ashantees. —— Mr. Andrew Lusk was elected Lord Mayor of London,

President Grant is anxious about the effect of the and it is intimated that, if it becomes necessary, some use may be made of the greenback reserve to aid them. its best friends admit is not wholly glorious, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Philadelphia, wool dealers, and Ford & Fuller, Albany brokers, suspended. A defaication of \$41,000 has been discovered in the Hingham National Bank, near Boston, Cashier Lovett being the cultrit. - The Howard Association makes an carnest appeal for aid for the Shreveport sufferers. = H. H. Watker and his son Henry were murdered by Indians at Little Salt Creek, Texas, Sept. 13.

Another Erie War is probable between Jay Gould and Bischoffscheim. —— The Stock Exchange is to be re-opened to-lay. The drain of currency from the city is diminishing. The suspended bankers decline to make public statements. Strong efforts are making to enable the New-Branswick Bank to resume. The Giennam Manufacturing Company has failed. —— The holder of Brooklyn's redemption fund turned over his balance to the city under the alleged pressure of an investigation. The Controller asked the Common Councal for leave to bring suit against Hugh McLaughlin to recover interest on public money retained by him. The Mayor asked for power to send for persons and papers in the investigation of accounts. The District-Attorney ordered an exacter administra-tion of Raymond-st. Jail. A question of veracity came up in the matter of Alderman Ropes's alleged desire to retain a forger in office. The Controiler offered a resolution in the Committee of 100 indorsing the nomination of Alderman Ropes for Mayor. Preparations for Thursday's assembling of the Evangelical Alliance are being pushed. —— The Newark Industrial Exhibition was opened. - A drunken man shot his brother, inflicting a probably fatal wound. A match race between the yachts Wm. T. Lee and Brooklyn was won by the Lee. - A secret session of the Kelsey inquest was held. - Gold, 1804, 1124, 1124. Thermometer, 71°, 781°, 68°.

This year, by special arrangement with the Industrial Association at Albany, the State Agricultural Fair is held on the grounds of the first named organization. This circumstance has attracted considerable attention to the exhibition, which, we are glad to say, proves worthy of its name and promise. The careful summary of the display, which we print to-day, presents a satisfactory view of the agricultural products and mechanical ingenuity of the State.

That portion of the Civil Service rules which relates to examinations, published today, has a formidable appearance in its intricacy. But the rules are drawn, apparently, with an earnest desire to get at the best men for the service and in the shortest possible time. The "shricks of locality" have always tried the patience of those who have the disposal of public office; the new rules are intended to distribute the patronage equally and facilitate the examination of candidates from all parts of the country.

TRIBUNE correspondence from Canada refers

Canadian opinion of American financiers in general and their exclusion from the Canadian Pacific Railroad in particular. But it happens that the Ministerial party, which claims to have wisely excluded the scheming Americans from the railroad enterprise, has not been fully acquitted of the original charge of intriguing to admit them. This count in the indictment may be considered as "not proven." If Mr. McMullen should finally consent to come forward and refresh the memories of previous witnesses, the case of the opposition would be strengthened, if not established; otherwise the investigation is a failure.

THE TIME TO RESUME.

The country is passing its grandest opportunity since the war. There has not been since the passage of the Legal Tender act any financial situation or crisis that so held out all its hands inviting to resumption. Shall we let it go by? The crisis calls for a firm hand, a clear head, and determined purpose; that's all. It requires no superhuman wisdom to discover our disease, or any profound political science to detect its cause. We halt between palliation and cure. Here's an hour's work with the knife, or an endless stretch of splints and | found sufficiently effective to stop the shipbandages, lotions and plasters, opiates and stimulants, with recurring paroxysms, spasms, and convulsions, and never sound health in body or limb. Shall it be surgery or quackery? We must choose between them. To-day's opportunity is for the country, for the dominant party, for the President. It is within the reach of the President, who has but to put forth his hand and seize it, to make too much of their country to serve her for himself a great name, give his party the new prestige that it needs, and establish it firmly in power and tift the whole country up to the amount which he charges the people for his pure air and solid ground.

Let the President issue his proclamation convening Congress in an extra session at eight or ten days' notice, with the sole object, distinctly stated in the call, of legislating for roll up his eyes, sweetly to talk of God and the immediate resumption of specie payments. For ten days past people have done almost nothing but stand in front of their balance sheets and inventories and see a rapid and constant shrinkage in values. And there's no knowing where it will stop or when, for the simple reason that there is no financial hardpan. It has been abolished by law. For eleven years we have gone on doing business with irredeemable promises. We have taken notes of each other and paid them with the notes of the Government, which themselves were without relations to anything having a fixed value-unstable and irredeemable. So long as we are content to do business upon the system of renewals, giving and taking new notes for old ones-with government setting the example-we seem to be prosperous and healthy-we grow up in full enjoyment of the dropsy, or rather we bulge out like The Graphic balloon into beautiful proportions, with a "rip line" hanging within anybody's reach. Then comes a time-it has come to us-when people begin to inquire what the paper represents and to grope for a date for the Legislature at San Joaquin. In standard of values. Everything tumbles, and business stands still except in bankruptcy courts till that standard is reached. Let us have that established by resuming specie payments. We have had quite enough of ballooning; enough of this running speculationmad, of kiting stocks, of laying railroad ties on moonbeams, giving mortgages on fog banks, and calling ourselves stout because we have gorged ourselves with the east wind.

Some time we must get back to specie. That's admitted. Why not now? When will should always exist among thieves and should there be a better time? When would the whole country be more benefited by . it than now? There ought to be statesmanship enough in Congress to devise a simple, practicable method. It is not the province of journalism to legislate, and legislatures are proverbially jealous of interference with their functions by Congress be summoned together for this a suspicious note or two, when he purpose and this only, not to putter said: "I know how to steal; I can steal as achievement. over and tinker up matters, but simply to legislate for resumption. The Administration of President Grant has an opportunity to lift itself into a better place in history than almost any of its predecessors by this simple act; the Republican party has an opportunity to redeem itself from a record which and the country has an opportunity to step out into the grandest part of its career. Shall it to them? What security had they for a fair pass unimproved? Let President Grant settle it, so far as he is concerned, by convening Congress and putting upon it the responsibility of meeting the emergency.

THE PROSPECT.

There has been a very considerable improvement in the home situation since Saturday, The feature which seems to us most promising is the influx of currency at Chicago. It is reported that about three million dollars were received there yesterday. The money came both from other cities and from the country. If the canal and lake vessels are to be kept fully employed it is as necessary that the movement of grain from the country to the lake ports, and from the lake ports to the Atlantic cities, should go on as that there should be no interruption of the foreign exports. The difficulty for the last ten days has been that the normal circulation of money between this city and the lake cities, and between the lake cities and the country, has been interrupted. Our banks, by setting free their legal tender reserves, and the Treasury, by paying out thirteen millions in redemption of five-twenties, have provided an ample sufficiency of "fresh money," which, we trust, will now be applied to the legitimate purpose of moving the crops.

The opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, whatever be the course of prices, can hardly fail to have a salutary effect in restoring money to its proper employment. That employment, at this season of the year, is the forwarding of produce. To move the crops money must go where the crops are raisedthat is, to the West and South. It is, therefore, we repeat, a most favorable sign that currency is flowing into Chicago, where it is reported that large purchases of grain are making for cash. The Chicago banks are in much better condition than they have hitherto appeared to be, which is another excellent sign. Part of the money which they are receiving is said to be from the interior. That money has already been made use of to purchase wheat and corn, and has again returned to the commercial center, where it can again be employed in the same way. As confidence returns, the circulation will be more rapid more purchases will be made in a given | Convention must be regarded as the regular time, and consequently less money will be re-

The withdrawal of gold from the Bank of to a crumb of comfort which both political England we do not regard as a favorable inparties in the Dominion find in our financial dication at this time, though the advance in tion is only one of policy or of pertroubles. They claim that the failure of some the Bank's rate of discount to five per cent well-known American banking firms justifies | doubtless has some effect in quickening the allows, is due to a "regular nomination."

demands here for sterling exchange. Still, that does not compensate for the weakness in the Bank's position and the derangement in the London money market which will inevitably follow should further large shipments of gold be made and a further advance in the rate of interest be found necessary. A particularly bad feature in the withdrawals made yesterday is that five hundred thousand pounds sterling are reported to have been taken for Germany. The Bank will be forced to energetic measures for self-protection if its gold is drawn upon by Germany and America at the same time. All persons in this country who are debtors to England will be called upon to pay up, and we need not say that American importers are generally in that predicament. True, the commercial bills is also the law for delegates, who go to a condrawn here against shipments of produce would then find a ready market on account of the forced remittances by the importers, but the importers in turn would be obliged to borrow the money here, which might be a difficult matter, considering the condition the banks are in. We await further dispatches from London with some anxiety. It will be fortunate for us if the five per cent rate be ments of bullion.

SHARING THE PLUNDER. If there is one thing in this world which we dote upon, it is perfect frankness. If there is one thing which brings tears of joy to our eyes, it is candor. If a man is one of your money-seeking patriots, one of those who think nothing, one of those who believe that a Member of Congress is valuable just in proportion to services, we like to have him boldly bring out his opinions, and challenge for them the admiration and approval of mankind. Such a course is far maulier than for him piously to goodness, Providence and piety, righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. Swindling is bad, but upon the whole we are inclined to think that hypocrisy is worse. The Members who have more or less mournfully returned their Back Pay are more or less entitled to honor; the Members who have more or less reluctantly given away what did not belong to them, are no longer absolutely disagreeable to look upon, even if they have been buying votes with the nation's cash; but the beauties, the altogether lovely characters, the charmingly rounded peculators, are those who swear to keep what they have got, and, by implication, to get as much more if they can. In the same way the virgin candidate who wants to be elected simply that he may make money out of his office, and who manfully advertises his mercenary motives, is not a dangerous though he may be a disgusting character.

If these things be as we have set them forth the reader will join with us in sounding the praises of a certain Californian, Dr. Williamson, who offered himself as a candiorder that there might be no mistake about his opinions, he went before the Nominating Convention and said: "If I am elected to the "Legislature, I shall serve you as well as I can under the circumstances, and if I should unfortunately steal anything I will bring it down here to San Joaquin and divide it "with you." Could anything be fairer ?-could anything be more liberal, more magnanimous, more seductive? Was there ever a more beautiful illustration of that honor which always irradiate larceny? Half is only fair, and a grab smells sweeter when it is mitigated by liberality and benevolence. Clearly our Doctor should have won the nomination triumphantly, and undoubtedly would have done so, only in the enthusiasm of the moment he went a little too far. In sounding well as any man; and I think that is the "kind of man to send to Sacramento." Here, indeed, was an imprudent vaunt, and a boast fatal to the Doctor's prospects. He represented himself as altogether too smart. With such unparalleled and unapproachable powers of stealing as he claimed to possess, how were the San Joaquinians to be sure that he would not steal that part of the swag which rightfully belonged settlement, when the day of division should come? In short, a beautiful stealer might be an equally beautiful liar; and so the candid Doctor was put aside for some other man who might brag less and possibly steal more, inasmuch as according to the proverb it is "the 'silent sow that sups the broth." This frank physician must content himself with less profit-

able bleeding than that of the body politic. On the whole is it not a little dubious, this new system of swindling in Washington to enrich the home constituencies? For instance, if a Member this year gives his Back Pay or other plunder to found a church, a school or a library, an asylum, institute, or monument, how can his fellow-citizens be sure that in the future he will retain those pure and elevated notions of duty upon which he has for once acted ? Suppose that some auspicious opportunity should so enrich him that the seat would no longer be an object. Or suppose that he should only divide the proceeds of several small thefts and selfishly pocket the profits of the big one! A cheat may have various virtues and graces-he may be affable and polite, soft of speech, and even "religious;" yet how. in spite of all his fascinations, are we to know that he will not cheat us? Our safest way is not to trust him at all. If we do, we deserve to be disappointed; and a Congressional District which sends back an Honorable Grabber just to see how much more money he can filch for the benefit of his neighbors, deserves to find itsel? in the end not one dollar richer for the little game.

MANHOOD AND MANACLES, Mr. James Freeman Clarke of Massachusetts. who holds a distinguished position as a theologian, moralist and scholar, was a member of the late Republican Convention in that State, and excited a good deal of attention by declaring that he could not support or vote for Mr. Butler, even though he should receive the nomination. Some misrepresentation having been made of his views, Mr. Clarke has written an explanatory letter, in which he more carefully defines his position than he could do amid the exciting debates of the Convention. He admits, first, that a candidate who carries a majority of votes fairly in a nomince of the party. But, allowing this, the second question is, What deference is due to such a transaction from the individual members of the party? When the quessonal preference, great respect, Mr. Clarke

Here the writer stops. These concessions to itable to our old friend, Human Nature. Why party organization, he thinks, "are quite did the poor man pine for the good old times "authority." But then comes the next question: Is this rule of party allegiance to be made absolute? Is "no one in any case to "refuse to vote according to the decisions of "a party majority?" Mr. Clarke thinks that few would contend for such rule, which would put the whole party, bound hands and feet, "into the power of any bad man who "might succeed by cunning and bribery in "getting possession of its organization." Bolting, therefore, is always in order-it is only an assertion of the right of Printe Judgment in politics as Protestantism is in religion. Moreover, the law for constituencies vention not in their individual but in their representative character. The meeting over, they are free to act for themselves again. Mr. Clarke holds that a man loses no right of private judgment by becoming a delegate. What he opposed in the Convention he may oppose out of it, if it be important that he should do so.

All these opinions are so simple and self-

demonstrating, and so consonant with any

code of morality worthy of the name, that they do not demand a line of defense. Party bigots do not see, or at least will not admit, their force, either because they are in the party for their own private aggrandizement or because they do not understand the best nature and highest purposes of party at all. There never was a party organization which did not originate in a bolt, and there never can be one independent of the same conception and birth. It is very seldom that there is anything like unanimity in a body politic. Even in periods of the greatest public danger, as during our Revolution and during the late Rebellion, men professing to have the same end in view could not always agree upon the means. Politics, especially in a Republic, are an attempt to adapt measures to indisputable principles, and to elect men who will honestly apply such principles to practical legislation. Of course there is difference and dissension; men range themselves upon this side or that, and thus parties are created. We are not arguing the case of bolters who are selfseeking, venal, ambitious, or merely disappointed and discontented with certain phases of party management; but why should any man remain in a party-why should he continue to give it his personal influence and his vote-after it has so ceased to represent his own views as to put him in a position of moral antagonism to all its works and ways? He would not thus surrender his personality as a church member, or, indeed, as a member of any organization of a private nature; and if he would not trade with a bad man, would not trust him, would not associate with him, how is he to vote him into office with an easy conscience? Suppose that he had private information that a candidate had committed and concealed from the public an offense against morality-would he still be bound to vote for that candidate? Suppose he personally knows that a candidate is unfit for the place which he is seeking-is he still to help him to obtain it? All talk of fealty to party, carried to such an extent, is simply childish prattle. Of course parties do exist and carry on their operations for years with varying success; but they do so because their average action is inoffensive to the moral sense of their members. It is fortunate that as they become corrupt their tendency is to decline and to disappear; and if it were not so, good government would be only a matter of accident or a question of time. Every political contest is based upon bolting. Men are elected to this or that office because voters change sides; and it is not too much to say that if the old Democratic party could have secured the perpetual fidelity of its members, all the great good the press. We suggest nothing except that his own trumpet he let slip rather which the Republican party claims proudly to have effected would have been impossible of

A BROKEN-HEARTED BONIFACE.

Landlords should be jolly. A melancholy host is out of all reason and against all venerable precedent. He is properly prefigured as round of abdomen and rosy of gills, with a private laugh of gurgling merriment, which he maintains for public uses-a laugh born of the most nutritious viands and the most vivacious vintages, tempered by prodigious flagons of XXX ale. When a man is weary of wayfaring, with the dust of the road in his eyes and upon his boots, how is he to take his ease in his inn if the keeper thereof greets him with a funeral face and salts all the dishes with his fast-dropping tears? Of this depressed description seems to be a landlord not ten hundred miles from Saratoga, who is immortalized by a correspondent of The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. The fluids which this tavern-keeper imbibes do not seem to nourish him-they all change to the weakest of water and run out at his eyes. It is clear that he has cleared little this season. When he saw the Southron and his party partaking of fragrant juleps at his bar, he became suddenly full of mournful and monetary memories. Then it was that he broken-heartedly blurted out: "Yes, I know "you all, Southerners and gentlemen. And I told them when that darned war was coming " on to let you alone. You were smart enough "to manage your own concerns, and it was "no business of theirs. But the fools would n't "listen to me, and now this country is ruined." Poor, unhappy taverner! Fools, indeed, who "wouldn't listen to ME!" Tolerably familiar with those terrible times, we must confess that we do not remember any pronunciamiento, appeal, proposal, or printed pacific plan put out by this public-house keeper-we do not recall him as figuring in any of the numerous peace conferences of the day-he may or may not have been in any of the National Conventions-his services and suggestions are quite unknown to us, though they may have been many and miraculous for all that. It is the more probable because the thirst for patronage about that time made a great many intensely patriotic; and the man who can now say " I "told them to let you alone," and "the fools "would n't listen to ME," must have been quite a public character. "They also serve," as Milton has it, " who only stand and wait;" and this tearful character may have been standing and waiting at the time-behind a

We are inclined to believe, if we know anything of Southern gentlemen of the best stamp, that they will hardly relish the affection of their Saratoga admirer-will hardly burn to rush into his arms and weep upon his manly stomach. Disinterested affection for our money, say we! Who wants to be doted upon for running up a long bill, unless indeed it be not exactly convenient to pay it? The

enough to secure its legitimate and useful He didn't conceal anything-he confessed his motives with a frankness at once engaging and deplorable. "Why, gentlemen," he said, "when Georgians and New-Orleans peo-"ple, and other cotton planters, "to this lake, they first cried out 'Frappee "'all your wine upon ice,' and their gold and silver flew about by handfuls. I have seen 'a waiter come from their table with a double eagle sticking to his pate, and now "they are lucky to get even a nickel from "my guests." O dear! this is very sad, this mercenary esteem, this lucre-love, this eyeto-the-main-chance admiration, this pocket politeness! It might answer well enough in the waiter with the talons of the double eagle (so to speak) in his hair-but in a gentlemanly proprietor it shows unpleasantly. There are some things which should be kept hidden within the ample recesses under the wide-spread waistcoat. What a foolish old fellow this was to tell these Southerners that he loved them for the money which their kind used to spend in his house! Why, that sort of fawning flap-doodle went out of fashion years ago; and this blubbering antique does n't know it-doesn't know that the South no longer relishes it, if it was ever really relished in that quarter-doesn't know even that it is n't good breeding to remind those who have been rich of their losses and present poverty! Why, this very correspondent to whom he told these sorrows admits that he "rode away "laughing at him." A better time is coming, if it has not already come. We are to have real fraternity, a genuine Union, and something wiser than superficial estimates of the character of each other. Sooner or later the blessed change will reach Saratoga; and then what will there be for "Mine Host" to do but to cross the ocean and set up a cookie-stand under the shadow of the Pyramids?

> All sorts of men can get on together amicably except philanthropists. There seems to be something in the very idea of universal brotherhood which renders those who live by it unendurable to each other. The other day a delegation of Citizens called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to visit Mr. Bradlaugh and tender him the sympathies of the toiling millions of America. They began in an irreproachable vein to lay before him their plans for the regeneration of the world. The speaker said it was not by taking away the property of the rich that they expected to benefit the poor-but here Citizen Banks, the current of whose indignation had, so to speak, overflowed its banks, burst out in reclamations. "That is just what we are going to do," he cried, and went on vigorously denouncing the men who had money and telling what his will of them would be. The conference came to a halting end, and the Federal Council of the International was called together to see what should be done to Citizen Banks for his ebullition of candor. One speaker thought he should have been kicked from the room, "if it were not for the turmoil," and nearly all agreed that the fellowship of one holding views so violent and dishonest was injurious to the society. They therefore expelled him-but if they imagined they could put a stop to his talking fire and slaughter, they will be disappointed. Such men as Citizen Banks never cease to think very ill of property, until they acquire someand this, for obvious reasons, rarely happens.

The Summer vacation has been well improved by the managers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and it will open its doors to-morrow, at No. 128 West Fourteenth-st., with a better combination of attractive objects than has ever been hitherto presented in this city. It is rather to be regretted that the Exhibition could not have been a free one, but in the present state of the finances of the institution this was impossible. All that could be done to place the advantages of the Exhibition within the reach of all has been done in lowering the price of admsssion to 25 cents and making Monday a free day. The Cesnola collection is now in order, hav ing received the personal attention of the General for several months before his departure for Cyprus. The pictures by old masters have been transferred from the Fifth-ave, rooms, and a large and valuable Loan Collection is also on exhibition. Many persons possessing valuable and unique objects art have consented to lend them for exhibition, so that the collection of Paintings. Statuary, Carvings in Wood and Ivory, Oriental and European Chinaware, Majolica, Enamels, Works in Metal, Ancient Manuscripts, early printed Books, Bindings, Coins, is very fine. For the sake of the Museum and the cause of artistic education, we hope the attendance upon this valuable Exhibition will be large and constant.

Charles J. Biddle of Philadelphia died on Sunday last, and his death has apparently made as little noise as his life. Yet his life was an unusually hon orable and laborious one, and his death leaves a void greater than that made by men of larger pretensions. He was only 54 years of age, but he had won distinction upon several battle fields before he had passed his boyhood, and had gained at his maturity an honorable position at the bar of his native city. He was an unswerving Democrat, but left his law office and his strong political affiliations to lead a regiment in the field at the outbreak of the Rebellion. While serving in this capacity he was elected to the XXXVIIth Congress, and his term there was spent in characteristic and quiet work, never brilliant but always efficient. He was too firmly wedded to his political principles to seek popularity by a noisy loyalty, like many of his former associates. But no man in Congress sought more truly and sincerely to serve the best interests of his country. In his decease a good man has gone out of the world and a gentleman out of politics.

If Madame Mundt had died a year or two ago, when her "Louise Mühlbach" novels were enjoying their singular popularity in the United States, her death would have been regarded as little less than a public calamity. But to-day the sale of her historical romances appears to have run its course, and there will be no general regret that the series is at an end. The late novelist was fifty-nine years old. She was a lady of good education and estimable qualities. The only capacity she possessed for a literary life was industry, and she certainly used her one talent with extraordinary fidelity. It is said that she was so much pleased with her popularity in America that she contemplated a library of fiction of which the heroes should be drawn from our history. It is hard to imagine what depths of dullness the characters of Washington and Lincoln would have reached under the hands which took away all life from Frederick and Napoleon. If any such works have been left in MS, it is to be hoped that they deal with the gentle reigns of Polk and Johnson.

dent of Saginaw County, Mich., has had most tremendous experiences in well-digging. Calmly and uninterruptedly he excavated to the depth of forty feet, and then, as he did not get much water, he decided to bore. When he had drilled down some thirty feet, things began to happen. His residence was badly shaken as by a small earthquake. Down in the well rumblingsounds, like the discharge of a cannon, were heard. The neighbors became excited. A bunch of ignited straw was lowered, and up came a volume of flame rising fifty feet above the surface. The ill-starred Reif wanted water and he got fire. The well continues to go off whenever a light is applied, and we are told that "the neighbors tom-foolery of the stage." Dust and Diamonds" at way in which this landlord lets the cat of profit out of the bag of selfishness is discred- after as they did before the sinking of Reif's well."

"Dust and Diamonds" and "Hausted Houses," silence with reference to their details is both kindness and common senso.

An unfortunate German, Reif by name, and a resi-

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC. OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON.

The scene last night at the Academy of Music was exactly what one might have anticipated from the known popularity of Madame Nilsson in New-York. A great multitude of cuthusiastic people hore patiently the heat and discomfort of the over-crowded theater, watched every scene with a predetermination to be pleased, and called out the prima donna again and again with every manifestation of cordiality. There was perhaps no very sensational display of the popular welcome; but it was evident that Madame Nilsson has not lost her place in the favor of this public by her eighteen months' absence; she comes back as great a pet ac when she went away.

Mr. Strakosch junged pretty well of the temper of his patrons, for he trusted almost entirely to Madame Nilsson for the prestige of his opening night. It is understood that he has a much stronger company than before, but he did not think is worth while to show its strength for the beginning. The opera was a well worn one, and the cast offered no special attractions, except of course in one particular. "La Traviata" has this recom mendation, that it presents Nilsson in one of her most famous, and, all things considered, one of her best roles. Her Violetta is an intensely interesting per-sonation, conceived in a true artistic spirit, and showing a dramatic consistency very rare on the operatic stage. In her hands the character gradually unfolds and elevates itself, as the poor woman of pleasure, touched by the purifying influence of true self-sacrificing love, rises out of the misery of the gay world into the light of penitence and death. It is inexpressibly touching and genuine. It has hardly a trace of the false sentimentality which disfigures so much of Madame Nilsson's acting. Even the vocalism is simpler and purer than she sometimes allows it to be. She sang last night with unusual spirit and strength. If her voice has undergone any change since we heard her before it has probably gained something in fullness and purity. We speak with some reserve, however, on this point, for in the music Violetta it was always heard to particular advantage. In the first part of the opera, how-ever, her execution of the music was careless. She began the "Ah, fors' e lui" badly, and the "Sempre libera" ended in a sort of wrangle between her and the conductor, and a terrible confusion generally. It was not indeed until the close of the opera that she seemed to apply to the score the same fine artistic intelligence which she devoted all through to the text.

M. Capoul, who took the part of Alfredo, was cordially welcomed, and conducted himself with becoming energy. We should say, in fact, that with two formidarivals in New-York, he felt himself on his mettle, and the result was one of the most passionate lovers that any young lady could desire. That of course was exactly what the people liked to see, and his Alfredo was accordingly ac without reserve and abundantly applauded. M. Capoul's style of singing is a very bad one; but in that style, such as it is, he certaining The Germont was a new baritone, Sig. del Puente, of whom the foreign papers last season gave good accounts. He hardly justified the expectadoubtless prove a useful member of the troupe. His voice is of moderate compass, and not at all sympathetic, but it is strong and pleasant, and his appearance is prepossessing. His method is crude and his delivery of the voice imperfect Of the rest there is nothing to be said. We know by long and bitter experience how the minor parts are always filled in New York, and how wretched and weak the chorus always is, notwithstanding occasional delusive additions to its number. The stage was carelessly set, and the appointments were both inadequate and inappropriate. In the orchestra, however, led by Sig. Muzio, there was a marked improvement. Much of the playing was notably good, although the conductor has not yet established that perfect understand ing with his singers which can only come by practice. The faults last night-and in one instance they almost amounted to a disaster-were the result of a want of rehear als.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Dr. Frikell gave another of his entertaining ic" at Steinway liall last night Mr. Wills has written a play, for Mr. Bate-an's London Lyceum, on the life of William Blake, the et and artist.

An adaptation from the French, made by

Mr. Edward Coleman and a dramatic com-

Wallack's Theater will open to-night, for the regular season-with Mr. Soldern in "Barwise's Book," and "The Burampooter." Mr. Creswick is acting at the London Stand-

and in the old play of "The Bridge." Charles Creswick, has made his debut there Mr. F. A. Durivage has adapted from the French of Madame Figurer a play called "The Bride of Lausanne," which, it is intimated, will be brought out at the Boston Museum.

We hear that Mr. George Belmore of the London stage will make his first appearance in New York at the New Lyccum Theater, as James and Trapbois, in Mr. Halliday's "King of Scots."

Papers that reach us from other cities continue to speak of the signal success of Miss Helen Tem nie, as Mercy Merrick and as Jane Darc, in "The New Magdalen " and in "The Lily of France."

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe, having ended its engagement at the Olympic Theater in this city, will visit, in succession, the cities of Albany, Hartford, Providence, New-Haven, Bridg-pert, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wassington, Pittsburga, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean illustrates a bad practice, which is quite common with certain provincial newspapers, by printing in paraphrase—in its issue of Sunday. Sept. 7—an article of ours on Edwin Booth's Richard III., which first appeared in The New-York Tribunk of May 2, 1872. The Inter-Ocean prints this as original with itself, and applies it, with a tew changes, to Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

Mr. Bellew's Readings-to which we lately made extended reference—will begin on Thursday evoluge, at the Rev. Mr. Hepworth's Chairch. The incident cannot fail to attract the attention of allifovers of good literature and the art of elecution. Mr. Bellew will read from Shakespeare's "King John," and from Dickens, Southey, Mr. Bret Harte, and other writers. Mr. Morgan will play the organ.

Signor Salvini acted Othello, last night, at

Mr. Shiel Barry took a benefit at Wallack's Air. Shiel Darry took a benefit at Wallack's and "Barney the Baron," and these pieces were twice repeated on Saturday, when Mr. Shiel Barry's engagement ended, and the Summer season at Wallack's was brought to a close. It has been eccupied with Mr. Bouckault's "Mora," "Mini," "Kerry," and the cemedy of "Used Up," Mr. Gayler's "Dust and Damonds," and the two Irish pieces above mentioned.

The London Observer of August 31 contains The London Observer of August 31 contains aliusion to a young acress, late of the New-York Fifth Avenue Theater: "As Caroline Dormer, a most thankless part, Miss Linda Dietz, a young American, with a very slight foreign accent, introduces herself to an English public. Her manner is pleasant, gentle, and ladylike; her appearance is in her Lavor, and she has a pleasant, soft voice. She ought, therefore, in time, to be an acquisition to our stage."

A Boston paper says: "In the latter part of A Boston paper says: "In the latter part of the season of 1868-69 there were seven houses for theatrical amusement in Boston; five on Washington-st.—Boston, Selwyn's, the Continental, the Coinique or Adelpin, and Morris Brothers's; with the Museum on Tremont-st., and the Howard Athenaeum on the street from which it takes its name. Of these seven but three remain to us now—two, the Globe and the Adelpin, having been consumed by fire, and two, the Continental and Morris Brothers's, naving suffered reconstruction for the purposes of trade."

Thomas Blaides De Walden died in this city list Friday. He was known throughout the United States as a dramatist, many of his plays baying attained a large popular success. In earlier years, Mr. De Walden was known to the stage as an actor. He De Waiden was known to the stage as an actor. He was an Englishman, and about 60 years of age. His talents originally were of a better order than might be inferred from his later productions. He began with worthy ambition, but he succumbed to what he was pleased to consider the demand of an unrelied popular taste. One of his plays was the "Seven Sisters," which had an exceedingly long run at Larra Keene's Theater in 1806. He wrote and adapted more than 100 plays, yet his hast years were passed in poverty and trouble. Personally, he had many aminable qualities of character, and, though he had outlived most of his friends, his death will not be unlamented. His disease was gout. His funeral occurred on Sunday.

Of "Dust and Diamonds." at Wailack's

Of "Dust and Diamonds," at Wailack's Of "Dust and Diamonds," at Wallack's Theater, and of "Haunted Houses," at the Grand Opera House, we prefer to say nothing. Mr. Charles Gayler made one of them, and Mr. H. J. Byron made the other; and therefore let them pass for plays. The writers are certainly experienced. There is a great deal of labor performed, in all departments of human industry, which is a mere matter of daily bread, and about which public discussion would be useless and footish. Some people, we are aware, think that whenever a manaker changes his coat, or an actor sits for his photograph, every newspaper should devote a column to the inferesting incident. We venture to hold a different opinion; and, since life is short and time is precious, we choose not to dwell with streunous care on all the rubusha and atom-footery of the stage. When plays are as bad as "Dust and Diamonda" and "Haunted Houses," shence with reference to their detals is both kindness and